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14. First Full Scale Rehearsal of Motorized Elements

Noted

Oct 27 1960

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EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

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1. Khrushchev's UN Mission: Aftermath of Khrushchev's UN mission was the main topic in the Soviet press and other propaganda media during the week. Strenuous effort is being made to make Khrushchev's participation in the 15th UNGA appear as a great victory for the USSR and an important landmark in the crusade for socialism and peace. This was the main theme of Khrushchev's Oct. 20 report to a rally of Moscow workers on his activities at the UN. The speech seemed to be defensive in that Khrushchev could not cite concrete achievements at the UN demonstrating the claimed growth in Soviet influence among the ex-colonial countries other than the fact that about 30 heads of governments also participated in the UNGA session and the diminution of support for the US position on Chinese representation as expressed in the moratorium vote. However, the speech demonstrated Khrushchev's skill as a communist politician because he concentrated on the future and prepared the way for shifting to new forms of pressure against the west.

Among the main themes in Khrushchev's rally speech were: the UN will be captured or discarded in the inexorable march toward the victory of the communist bloc; the countries outside the bloc will be brought to the Soviet position on the key issue of war or peace because the "people" cannot be neutral on this issue; the moral and material position of the US, the UK, and France has greatly declined in relation to that of the USSR, and countries such as India and Indonesia thus calling for reorganization of the UN; Khrushchev is more clever, bold, industrious, dedicated and right than his adversaries; and major issues can only be resolved by heads of government. Setbacks on specific moves made by the Soviets in the UN were ascribed to the current but passing domination of the UN by the US.

The speech generally conveys the hard and orthodox ideological line but appears to reflect caution on specific issues such as Berlin-Germany. Khrushchev forcefully restated the Soviet position in the ideological debate with Communist China, indicating that there has been no Soviet retreat in this field as a result of Khrushchev's experience at the UN during the past month.

2. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Berlin/Germany: In his Oct. 20 speech Khrushchev further fuzzed the Soviet position on the time element regarding the Berlin situation and a German peace treaty. Khrushchev first related the conclusion of "a treaty with both German states" to the American and FedRep elections. He then declared: "This question should be decided. Clearly it must be decided in 1961." Khrushchev's comments on Germany included the direct formulation of the Soviet Union's primary objective in the Berlin/Germany question as recognition of the status-quo -- a divided Germany. In concluding his comments on Germany, Khrushchev inserted a critical reference to FedRep trade measures against the GDR (IZT obregation) and warned that the GDR has the capacity to retaliate.

[redacted]

West Berlin plans to create a volunteer auxiliary police reserve were sharply criticized in Pravda Oct. 18. The article contended that the reserve force will be drawn from "former Hitler warriors and members of revanchist organizations" and will raise the total police force from 10,000 to 20,000 men. The West Berlin action, according to Pravda, is part of a campaign which includes "illegal Bundeswehr recruitment," the maintenance of "a huge strategic Bundeswehr reserve in West Berlin," and "the existence of more than 80 militaristic organizations" designed to convert West Berlin into the ultimate home of revanchists.

The announcement of the perfection of a new process for the treatment of uranium 235 by West German scientists occasioned another attack against West German militarism. According to the Soviet press, the US and the FedRep are contriving to prevent France from acquiring the same process. The discovery, the Soviet press insisted, proves that the FedRep is so advanced in nuclear research that the Bundeswehr will soon have its own atomic weapons.

3. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Ideological questions involving Sino-Soviet divergences were not discussed as prominently in the Soviet press and periodicals during the week as has frequently beer the case of late. There were nevertheless one or two occasions where the conflict showed through.

A Pravda (Oct. 18) editorial repeated the familiar argument that if theory is divorced from experience and life its conclusions will be "built on sand" and "empty phrasemongering." A more serious charge of direct attack on the CPSU was involved in the editorial statement that the "blind men and dogmatics" who are unable to see the enormous changes in life and who deny the significance of facts, practice, and experience, also "belittle the significance of revolutionary theory and the significance of those very parties which realize and develop this theory in practical struggle."

The Embassy was meanwhile unable to verify rumors of the arrival in Moscow of a CPR delegation for discussion of ideological differences in a bloc forum.

4. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Warning Against Atom Submarine Approach Near USSR: British press reports of plans to send the fleet ballistic submarine "George Washington" on a cruise "not far from the northern coast of the USSR" toward the end of October drew a warning from Izvestiya (Oct. 18) that if the vessel "calls where under Soviet laws entry is forbidden to outsiders, it risks finding itself in role of a floating variant of the Powers plane." Red Star (Oct. 19) carried a longer article attacking alleged plans to establish a number of FBS basis in Britain but did not repeat the Izvestiya warning about possible Soviet counteraction against the "Washington."

5. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Algeria: In his Oct. 20 speech, Khrushchev reiterated his statement made during his New York visit that the USSR recognizes de facto the provisional Algerian Government, and expressed Soviet policy toward Algeria as "absolutely clear" in supporting the Algerian people's struggle for freedom. He criticized French efforts to resolve the problem under both Guy Mollet and De Gaulle, and defenced Soviet de facto recognition in view of France's own "de facto regognition" of the provisional regime.

The increasing attention given to the Algerian crisis in the Soviet press since Khrushchev's announcement on de facto recognition, continued this week. Several background articles appeared on the "heroic fight of the Algerian FLN forces" and the divisive effect of the problem on France. On Oct. 20 the Soviet press reported the sailing of the SS Fatek from Odessa bound for Tunis with the two million ruble shipment of aid for "the Algerian workers" (see WEEKA NO. 39).

6. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Laos: Soviet press coverage on events in Laos highlighted these points: (1) The shift in Laotian foreign policy is evidence of the general decline of US influence. (2) The US tried unsuccessfully to stifle the new government, first by subversion, then by inciting open rebellion, and now is seeking to achieve the same objective through the UN. (3) The new government has taken energetic measures to strengthen Laos -- its negotiations with the Pathet Lao and establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR. One Soviet press article cited the reception for the Soviet Ambassador in Vientiane at the airport as evidence of the real attitude of the Laotian people toward the USSR. The article did not state that the reception was organized by Kong Le or that Kong Le is being punished for it.

7. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Cuba: On Oct. 21 Pravda reported the US embargo action against Cuba. The report was placed within a Pravda "analysis" of press reports of planned expedition against the Castro regime from Florida and Guatemala. According to Pravda, a force of 30 transport planes with military equipment and "Batista stooges" has arrived in Guatemala from the US. The group allegedly plans to invade Cuba to begin a civil war in late October under the direction of "hot-headed circles" in the US. The article concludes with a warning that such an expedition based on the hope of overthrowing the revolutionary government of Cuba would be a serious error.

8. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. General Gursel's Oct. 17 press conference was reported with the caution that has marked Soviet press treatment of the present Turkish government since its inception. Gursel was reported in Pravda Oct. 18 to the effect that USSR-Turkish relations are developing favorably and that his government desires further improvement. With regard to Soviet economic aid offers, Gursel was said to have stated that the Turkish government sees good intentions on the part of the USSR and will consider any offers from the overall viewpoint of national interest.

Pravda also reported Gursel's pledge of fidelity to the March 1959 military agreement with the US, and his view that the proposal for the establishment of a Balkan atom-free zone should be considered within the framework of general controlled disarmament.

The Soviet press has also briefly rep he trial of the Bayar-Menderes government figures, pointing the . aat US policy is in effect also on the defendants' bench.

9. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. The Bennett-Kaminsky case was reported in the Soviet press October 17 in the form of the official statement on the arrest, trial, and expulsion of the two Americans from the USSR, and an accompanying report by a correspondent at the Kiev trial. Both the official statement and the correspondent's article differentiated between Kaminsky, depicted as being caught red-handed in possession of intelligence information, and Bennett, described as a witness at the trial and as condemning Kaminsky's activities as incompatible with tourism. Kaminsky was represented as a prime example of a venal capitalist intelligentsia whose main objective was to earn money and reputation by writing an anti-Soviet book based on his Soviet trip. A brief Izvestiya (Oct. 19) follow-up article cited another American tourist who had visited the USSR at the same time as Bennett and Kaminsky to substantiate the charge that Kaminsky had knowingly engaged in military intelligence gathering. Another brief item in Izvestiya on October 20 cited a Drew Pearson statement that Bennett and Kaminsky were in fact CIA agents.

INTERNAL

10. Leadership: Public activity by the Soviet leadership during the past week has been limited almost entirely to group appearances on N. S. Khrushchev's return October 14 and on the occasion of his major speech October 20. Despite the heavy "conquering hero" acclaim accorded Khrushchev by all Soviet media, only one out-of-town Presidium candidate member (A.P.KIRILENKO) came to Moscow for the airport welcome, and no candidate members other than Moscow-resident P.N. POSPELOV were here to applaud the premier's speech. Ya. E. KALNBERZIN had apparently gone back to Latvia after completing a short tour in Moscow as one of the deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and both N.V.PODGORNYY and K.T.MAZUROV returned promptly to their respective republic capitals (where they were met by impressive gatherings of local dignitaries). A.I.MIKOYAN and O.V. KUUSINEN did not appear at either Khrushchev function, and L.I.BREZHNEV, after playing a prominent role at the airport greeting of Khrushchev, was not in the October 20 group of listeners.

From the foregoing, it does not seem likely that there has been a full meeting of the Presidium since Khrushchev's return, let alone a Central Committee session as rumored vaguely here. It is of some interest that K. Ye. VOROSHILOV, listed with (but after) Marshal S.M.BUDENNY as present at both of the above functions and the subject of a bear-hug and buss by Khrushchev

as the latter stepped off the plane last Friday, did not feature in any of the TV or press photos of the leadership group yesterday. On the other hand, Soviet Marshals R. Ya MALINOVSKII and A.A. GRECHKO were shown by the photographs to have been standing prominently right in back of Khrushchev's chair although their names were not in the abbreviated list of personages present for the speech.

11. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Fullsome Tributes to Khrushchev: Of all of the countless and often effusive tributes made to N.S. Khrushchev during the past week and cited ad nauseum in Soviet media, one offered by Academician A. P. VINOGRADOV may take the prize. He told Khrushchev at the October 20 meeting "Every time that you go abroad, you take with you a part of each one of us." Agreeing with this statement, commentators in the October 21 Pravda added that every time Khrushchev arrives back from abroad, "having successfully fulfilled a mission of peace and friendship, he not only returns to us "a part of each of us" - he enriches for all of us our understanding of the supreme tasks which are presented before the peoples in the struggle for peace and progress." Also noteworthy is the "Open Letter" to Khrushchev's TV interviewer D. SUSKIND published over the name of a colonel of engineers on the front page of Red Star of October 19. Based on his reading of the text of the interview and character study-comparison of photos of its two participants, the colonel waxed eloquent on the general theme that it is easy to distinguish between a cultured, kind and noble man of greatness (Khrushchev) and an uncultured, unkind and ignoble one (Susskind).

12. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Leningrad Oblast Party Changes: A plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, meeting October 12 to consider organizational questions, promoted Obkom Secretary V.S.TOLSTIKOV to second secretary as replacement for N.G. KORYTKOV who was recently elected first secretary of the Kalinin Oblast party organization (WEEKA NO. 40 of September 30). The Leningrad Obkom Plenum elected as a new secretary and Obkom bureau member A. S. DRYGIN, recently First Deputy Chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Executive Committee and formerly head of the Obkom's Section for Agriculture. (Leningradskaya Pravda of October 14, 1960). The shift of Drygin is the latest of a series of personnel changes involving persons whose work experience has included responsibilities for agricultural matters.

13. UNCLASSIFIED. Moldavian and Lithuanian Central Committee Plenums: On October 11, the IV Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Moldavia took place. (Sovetskaya Moldaviya, October 14.) According to the report, this plenum was devoted to ideology -- fulfilling the CPSU position taken "Concerning Goals of Party Propaganda in Contemporary Conditions."

The V Plenary session of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania convened in Vilnyus October 12-13. (Sovetskaya Litva, October 15.) It reportedly concerned itself with agricultural problems and means for fulfilling the goals of the Seven-Year Plan in five years.

JOINT ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE

UNCLASSIFIED

14. OFFICIAL USE ONLY. First full scale rehearsal of motorized elements to participate in 7 November parade conducted on Red Square on night of 17-18 October. Amounts and types of equipment generally the same as May Day 1960, except for one probable new surface-to-air missile similar to GUIDELINE and one possible new surface-to-surface missile to SHYSTER.

FOR THE AMBASSADOR:

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